CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

Vol. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1823. [No. 6.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock, he has received fresh supplies from New York, amongst which are the following GOODS.—As he calculates on selling for *Cash only*, they are offered at unusually low prices:

Super black, blue and colored Cloths,
Cassinets, assorted colours,
White, red, yellow & green Flannels,
Plain and figured Bombazetts, assorted colours,
Black ditto, do. do.
White & coloured Valencia Vestings,
Do ditto Marseilles,
6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Ginghams,
Fancy Cambric Prints, a variety,
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, assorted.
3-4 and 4-4 Cotton Shirtings,
Thread Cambric and Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Thread and Bobbinett Laces,
Plain and figured Cotton Cambricks,
Jaconett, Book and Mull Muslins,
Figured do do.
Black Satin Sinchews and Sarsnet,
Figured Silk and Canton Crapes,
Cape Shawls and Scarfs,
Morino Heffs. and fancy Silk do.
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Corded Velvets, assorted,
Silk Velvet and Plush,
Hemp and Russia Shirtings and Osnaburgs,
Blue Linens and Cotton Cassimeres,
White and coloured Drillings,
Seersucker, Imitation do.
Ladies Leghorn Straw & Chip Flats,
Elegant setts of Rimands,
Gentlemen's napt and Leghorn Hats,
Real Beaver and Silk Gloves,
3-4 Apron Checks, Superior Bed Ticks
3-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Am. Br. Sheetings and Shirtings.

☞ The above Goods, together with many others too tedious to enumerate, having all been bought for Cash, and principally at Auction in the City of New-York, will be sold low, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine them.

John MacArn.

May 29, 1823. 52tf.

RHEUMATISMS AND Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDRETH'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve.* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent,*
At Charleston, for the Southern States.

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O P STARK.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1823—6m.

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of Cumberland, June term, 1823, we will proceed to sell, on Saturday the 26th day of July next, at the dwelling-house of John Murchison, Esq. on Upper Little River, (formerly known as McLean's bridge,) the following negroes belonging to the estate of John McLean, Esq. dec'd. viz: Dick, and Ceily his wife, Wilson, Dan and old Flora, on a credit of six months. Bond, with approved security, will be required before delivery of the property.

DANL. McLEAN, }
D. OCHILTREE, } *Adm'rs.*
June 26, 1823. 4:3w.

Rags! Rags!

CASH, and the highest price, given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS*, at J. A. Cochran's store and at the Paper Mill.

June 26, 1823. 4:6w

HATS.



HATS. HATS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received 30 cases Hats, comprising a large and complete assortment, which will be sold low for cash; 2 cases of which are drabs, with green underside of the brim, for summer wear.

Also, a general assortment of groceries, among which are—

Old Cogniac Brandy,—Jamaica Rum—Holland Gin—Wines, &c. &c

Enquire at his old stand, on Green-street.
ANSON BAILEY.
Also on hand,
20 Barrels best Double ALE.
Enquire as above.
A. B.
June 12. 2:8w.

CHEAP WHOLESALE



Drug & Medicine Store.

Dr. W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms, than they can meet with South of New York or Philadelphia

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine. Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale.

N. B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs; Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.

May 15. 50tf.

David Anderson, Jr.



Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N C.

STILLS



MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to

JOHN MACRAE.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

THAT elegant, new, three story Brick House, built by Col. J. Clark, on the rising ground of Hay-street, a little above the Mansion Hotel, calculated for a House of Entertainment, now the property of Mr. Wm. L. McNeill, has been lately taken by the subscriber and will be open for the reception of company on the 25th of May next. Ladies and Gentlemen travelling, and others, are respectfully invited to call and see. It stands in the most healthy part of the town, with delightful water brought by the aqueduct from one of the finest fountains in the country. The rooms are large and airy with five places in almost all the lodging rooms. The Beds and Mattrasses are of the best quality, and will be kept in the neatest manner, with good, faithful servants equal, if not superior to any in the state; and every attention will be paid to render their stay agreeable, by their Obt. servt.

P. T. Taber.

☞ In addition to the above accommodations, a BATHING ROOM will be prepared for Hot or Cold Bathing.

The Mansion Hotel

Will be kept open as usual, till the 10th May next, when a removal to the above mentioned new House will take place.

Good stabling Provender &c. for horses.

N. B The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk leaves the Mansion Hotel on Monday and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock and returns on Suday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7. The Charleston Mail Stage leaves every other day at 4 A M and returns the intermediate days at 6 A M.; at which place the stage books are kept by P T T.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1823. 45tf

MANSION HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber having leased this Establishment, lately in the occupancy of Capt. Taber, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his warmest thanks to the public and the citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received, and in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assures them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of travellers and boarders: His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded, are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by traveling families. The situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call;—it is constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the state. His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest Liquors, his Table with the best the country and market affords; his stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this state.

Dillon Jordan.

THE MANSION HOTEL

Is the only STAGE OFFICE for the following Stages:

The Mail Line for Washington City, arrives every Morning at one o'clock A. M. and departs at half past 7.

☞ The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk, leaves the Mansion Hotel every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 A. M. and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7.

*** The Wilmington Stage arrives and departs on the same days and hours as the Augusta Stage.

☞ The Augusta Stage arrives at 8 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and departs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 5 o'clock, A. M.

DILLON JORDAN.

The Editors of the Charleston Courier and Augusta Advertiser, are requested to insert the above advertisement one month and forward their bills for payment.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1823. 51.tf.

ABIJAH WHITING

Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do Packing do.

ALSO

A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.

May 15 50:tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions

APRIL TERM 1823.

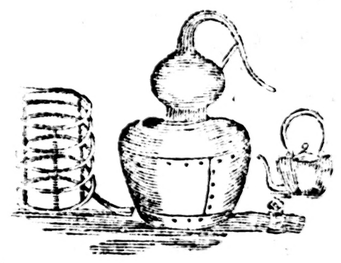
Samuel Knox *vs.* John Rogers—Original Attachment, levied on a Tract of Land lying on Millcreek, joining Vincent Parsons, Christopher McRae & others, containing 1396 Acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that there be Judgment of Condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained; and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next session of this Court; to be held at the Court-house in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be made final against him.

W. DISMUKES Clk.

49:3m.

New Establishment.



THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING ESTABLISHED THE
Coppersmith's Business,
in all its various branches, and having the best of Workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his Shop on Hay-street, near the Brick Row,

STILLS
Of Various Sizes,

and Stills will be repaired at the shortest notice, at my Factory as above.

*** Cash will be given for old Copper and Pewter.

John M. Dobbin.

March 24, 1823 43 4m

For Sale,



THE tenement on the south side of Person street formerly occupied by Messrs. *Broadfoot & Cochran*, well calculated for a wholesale, or retail grocery, with warehouse, &c. and a good stand for business. For terms, apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 12. 2:tf.

Interesting Publications.

JUST received and for sale at the Post office,

Major Long's Expedition. (with engravings.)
Brookes' Gazetteer—1823.
Combee's Phrenology.
Carey's new Atlas.
White on Cattle Medicine.
Sporting Anecdotes.
Jamieson's Logic.
Peverel of the Peak.
Percy Anecdotes.
Seventy-six.
Moore's Loves of the Angels.
Rejected Addresses.
Irving's Catechisms of antiquities, chemistry, biography, &c &c.

June 19. 1823. 3:5t.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation in Chatham county, about the first of April last, a negro man named *GEORGE.* He is of rather small stature, very black, and of a pleasing countenance. He is about twenty-one or two years of age. He was purchased last spring at the sale of George Luther's property, and I expect is lurking in the neighborhood of his former owner, upon Cape Fear river, or has gone to the county of Gates, where he was raised and where Mr. Luther got him by his wife. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges, to who ever will apprehend and deliver George to me; and I will give a reward of fifty dollars, upon the conviction of any person who has been guilty of harboring, supporting or employing him since he ran away, or who shall have given him a forged or false pass.

J. A. CAMERON.

Deep River, June 15. 1823. 3:f

*** The Editor of the Star at Raleigh, and the Edenton Gazette, will publish this advertisement four times, and send their accounts to the Observer Office for payment.

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received in addition to their former stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 823. 1.tf.

The Academy in Pittsborough

IS still in operation, under the superintendance of the Rev. Nathaniel H Harris.—The 2d session will commence on the 5th of July next. There is also an excellent female school in the same village under the charge of Miss Mary McKenzie. Board can be obtained at from 6 to 8 dollars per month. It is unnecessary to make any mention of the healthiness of the place, as it is well known to be as much so, as any situation in the state

JOSEPH SMALL, *Sec'y.*

Pittsboro,' Chatham county, } 48:1dp
June 13, 1823.

Hillsborough Academy

AT the late Examination of the students of the Hillsborough Academy, held in presence of the Faculty of the University of this State, fifteen young Gentlemen were approved on the Studies preparatory to the Freshman Class, and six for the Sophomore.

The Exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the last Monday in the present month.

The subscriber has engaged the assistance of a gentleman, who has taught for several years in one of the most distinguished classical seminaries in Maryland.

Idle, dissolute and profane young men, who may think of resorting to this Institution, are hereby forewarned, that neither at the Academy, nor in the town, will immorality meet with the least countenance.

Exclusive of time allotted for recitation regular hours for studying at the Academy, under the inspection of the Teachers, are prescribed, morning and evening; so that the time usually mis-spent by Students at their lodgings will be here usefully employed.

JOHN ROGERS, Principal.

June 16. 4:4

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1823.

Samuel Knox *vs.* John Rogers—Original Attachment levied on Land lying on Mill Creek, bounded by Vincent Parsons and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendent, John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state—Therefore ordered That publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgement final will be entered against him

WILLIAM DISMUKES Clk.

16.m, April1823. 47.

New Crockery at the old stand.

C & P. MALLETT,

HAVING taken the house on Hay street, lately occupied by Mr Wm. Adams as a Crockery store, beg leave to inform the public, that they have now on hand a general assortment in the above line and intend keeping a regular supply, for which purpose they have made arrangements with the agents of several extensive potteries in England. Crates and casks, assorted in the best manner, put up at the manufactories, will always be kept on hand, and experienced and careful packers will be employed, for such as prefer selecting from the shelves

In addition to the above, they will have at all times on hand a general assortment of Grocies, Wines and Liquors, Dry goods, Hardware and Cutlery, all of which they are determined to sell at the lowest market prices.

On consignment. Cases of whole and half pieces Irish Linen, sets superb ea China, at cost and charges. ten tons Swedes Iron, and twenty pieces London Porter, in bottles.

June 4. 1823. 4 6.

GIVE IN YOUR

Lists of Taxables.

THE subscriber is again appointed by the County Court to take the list of taxable property in the town and district of Fayetteville, for the present year. Notice is therefore given to all persons concerned, that he will attend for that purpose at his office on the Town House square in Fayetteville, on Monday the 14th, and Tuesday, the 15th days of July next;—also, at same place on Monday, the 28th and Tuesday, the 29th of said month of July next. Delinquents will be noticed by a constable, as usual, and subject themselves to a double tax.

D. OCHILTREE. S. C P.

Fayetteville 25, 1823.
n4w5.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th May last, *JOHN*, a negro man, twenty or twenty-one years old, five feet six or seven inches high, can spell and read, his clothing not recollected. John was purchased in Baltimore by Geo. Allen, for Benjamin Colquett, eighteen months past. It is presumed that he may alter his name and try to pass as free.

Any person apprehending said negro, and confining him in any safe jail in the United States, so that I get him, and give information by mail, directed to Mr Benjamin Colquett, Greensborough, Georgia, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

ZACHARIAH JONES.

June 2. 2,6t.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON the 4th day of August next, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, the following lands, or so much as will satisfy the tax due for the year 1821.

Seventy seven acres on Hollingsworth's creek, given in by Wm. Anderson jr. 20½ cts.
Four hundred and forty seven acres on Sandy creek, given in by David Culbreath 70
One hundred acres on Buck creek, given in by do. for the heirs of Niven Culbreath 16
Fifty acres on Great Swamp or creek, given in by Jesse Fukeminer 5
One hundred acres joining Armstrong and others, given in by John Culbreath 1 55
Fifty acres on Black river, given in by Hugh Wright 77
Two hundred and fifty acres joining above, given in by Archibald Wright 41
Four thousand five hundred acres on Harrison's creek, given in by John Dickson, agent for Conrad J. Grazier 2 79
Fifty acres on Cut Swamp, given in by Dickson for Archibald Culbreath 16
Sixty six acres on Lock's creek, given in by Dickson for John Autry 31
Three hundred acres on the great swamp, one hundred and forty do. on Sampson road 2 79
Four hundred and twenty-five acres on Sandy creek, fifty do. on Sugg's creek 70
Thirty six acres near James Blues 23½
do. on flat swamp 69
Eight hundred acres on Rockfish 77

GEO. W EVANS, *Dep Sh'ff.*
for Alex. McKay late Sh'ff.

June 3, 1823—5:9

The Subscriber

WISHES to employ some young man of character, to take charge of a Tan-Yard, where the business is extensively carried on. One desirous of learning the trade, could be preferred; to whom, if well recommended, a convenient situation is offered on good terms.

8w 12 WALTER F. LEAK.

Richmond Co. Grassy Island, on Pee Dee River. }

For Sale,



THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 12. 2tf.

Blank Deeds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Agricultural.

EXTRACTS

From an Address delivered before the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. By the hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Philosophers and practical husbandmen have for ages employed their thoughts and their pens on the various operations in agriculture; yet diversities of opinion still exist; and the reasons of many of these operations have been little more than conjectural. What constitutes the food of plants, has long been a subject of diligent enquiry. It was natural to suppose that if this food could be discovered, it could be more easily provided, or at least be more efficaciously administered. The palpable differences which distinguish the immense variety of plants, in their forms, textures, colours, and tastes, naturally suggested the idea, that each variety required its specific nourishment. Yet it being a matter of common observation, that the same soil would nourish and bring to maturity multitudes of different plants, of very opposite qualities—some yielding wholesome food, and others a deadly poison—at the same time all growing together, and robbing one another: a noble and more simple idea presented itself—that the food of all plants was the same; but that each species was endued with the power of converting that food to its own peculiar substance; as among animals, the same grain produced all the varieties of flesh which go to sustain the life of man. In the vegetable kingdom, this supposed power of conversion seemed strikingly apparent in the effects of grafting of fruits. The juices imbibed by the roots from the earth, and immediately changed to the proper sap of native stock, ascend and spread through all the limbs; and if each of these be grafted with a different fruit, the varieties will be as numerous as the branches.

By the modern discoveries in chemistry, these mysterious effects seem to be accounted for. For it appears that all kinds of plants are composed of a small number of elements, whose different arrangements and combinations produce all the varieties in question. Seldom more than seven or eight of these elements belong to plants, and three constitute the greatest part of their organised matter. But each of these is a compound, consisting of the same materials, only in different proportions. The three principal ingredients in the food of plants, and which by them elaborated constitute the food of man and other animals are named by chemists, carbon, oxygene, and hydrogene; in other words, are charcoal, vital air, and inflammable air; and these exist in the air we breathe, as well as manures consisting of vegetable and animal matters.

It may seem incredible that the thin air, an invisible matter, should be changed, in the process of vegetation, into solid substances, as wood and stone; but nothing has been more clearly ascertained than that in 100 parts of pure limestone, 45 parts are fixed air, or carbonic acid; which, in the act of burning the stone into lime, is expelled: for if at that time the stone be weighed, it will be found to have lost so much of its original weight. It is also well known that this same lime, which slaked with water, or exposed to the air, falls down into a powder, will immediately afterwards begin to imbibe fixed air from the atmosphere, and eventually, though slowly, recover its original weight. It is this same carbonic acid, or fixed air, which at the bottom of wells, every year proves fatal to a number of lives. For this air, when separate, being heavier than the air of the atmosphere, sinks and remains at the bottom of wells, and is a deadly poison. It is the oxygene in the atmosphere, called also vital air, because essential to animal life, which mingled with the fixed air, renders the latter harmless.

I have introduced these few remarks on the food of plants, to present an idea—a very faint one indeed—of that very interesting subject; which, as already observed, has so long employed the thoughts of philosophers and agricultural writers: but the satisfactory discovery of which seems to have been reserved for the present age. This view seems to account for the vast variety of plants which will grow on the same spot of earth; the ingredients of their food being substantially the same, but varied in the proportions peculiar to each: and which each has the faculty of appropriating to its own use; rejecting the rest, or casting it off as excrementitious.

But although the same articles of food will afford nourishment to a variety of plants, yet those are so formed as to receive a variety of juices adapted to their several constitutions: some preferring a rich stiff soil—some a moist and others a dry one. Few, however, will refuse a well compounded loam. Soils, (like plants) however diversified in appearance, consist of different proportions of the same elements. Four earths generally abound in soils; and these, by chemists, are called aluminous, silicious, calcareous, and magnesian; and of these, the three first are the principal; and, in familiar language, well known to every farmer, as clay, sand, and lime. Magnesia is often found in limestones; and the combination is said to give the strongest lime for the farmer's use; so as in smaller quantities to serve his purpose, as well as mild lime applied in much larger quantities.

The first object which claims the farmer's attention, is the nature or constitution of the soil. The next embraces the means of enriching it and preserving its fertility. That intimate mixture of clay and sand which is called loam, is the most desirable soil, as being already prepared for every operation in agriculture. A stiff clay demands opening by the addition of sand and other materials; and a sandy soil requires the addition of clay. But calcareous earth is considered as essential to give to soils the capacity of attaining the highest degree of fertility. Few soils, indeed, are wholly destitute of calcareous matter, though it may be invisible to the eye: but very few possess so large a portion of it as would be salutary. There can be little danger, therefore, of applying it to excess in Massachusetts, where so little in any form has been found. Limestone is the great source of calcareous matter. But this is of various qualities. Very little of it is purely calcareous. Some lime stones in Great Britain have been found to contain eleven parts in twelve of sand. Of such lime, if sixty bushels were spread over an acre of ground, five bushels only of calcareous matter would be applied. To know then the constitution of the lime he uses, is important to the farmer; and not less so to the mason in preparing his mortar, which will require the addition of more or less sand, according to the composition of the lime. All marles contain calcareous matter, and are of greater or less value, according to the proportion which this bears to the clay, sand, or other substances mingled with it. All shell fish will supply this material. In some parts of the United States, remote from limestone, oyster shells are burnt to obtain lime for building; and in all seaport towns where many oysters are used for food, their shells will be found in quantities deserving the neighbouring farmer's attention; and if raised in piles, mingled with wood, may be burnt to lime. Of the vast improvements of the lands in Scotland, within the last forty or fifty years, lime has been the basis: and the use of it the first step towards rendering the application of manures, strictly so called, highly productive. There they will lay from fifty to two hundred or more bushels on an acre. In Pennsylvania, where lime has been long and extensively used, twenty to fifty bushels to the acre have been found sufficient, and safer than any larger quantity, at least in the first application. A remarkable instance of the beneficial use of lime, though only at the rate of about twenty bushels to the acre, well merits a recital. The experiment was made on a field of ten acres, for which the farmer had provided two hundred bushels; but it being his first essay in using lime, it so happened that the whole quantity was disposed of when he had gone over nine acres. Indian corn was planted; and the crop was very great. The next year, the field was fallowed and at seed time sown, a part with wheat and a part with rye; and good crops were produced. "In the Spring (says the farmer) I sowed it with clover and timothy (Herdsgrass) and put two bushels of plaster on an acre; and had as great a crop of clover as could grow; it lay three weeks before the time of mowing." He adds—"The lime and plaster did all this, for no land could be poorer before. Where I laid no lime, I got no clover, although I put on the plaster." * The kind of soil in which lime operated so powerfully, is not mentioned; but probably it was clayey. Another similar instance occurred in the Delaware state, on a clay farm, on which plaster produced no effect until the land was limed †. While lime operates very beneficially on strong clays it is said to be still more useful on lighter soils. To ascert in its effects on any lands, will require but little time and a small expense. A single cask of lime will be sufficient for a number of comparative experiments. If a few adjoining rods of land be set apar for the purpose, and the lime by slacking, brought to a fine powder, it may be evenly spread on the several small strips, in different proportions, at the rate of twenty and any greater number of bushels to the acre. Then by raking, or harrowing, mix the lime with the surface soil, and plant each strip equally and uniformly with Indian corn. One equal strip, tilled and planted exactly as the others, but left unlimed, will enable the experimenter to see what advantage may arise from liming. In the next year the effects of lime in its respective proportions, may be further tested, by sowing the same strips with equal quantities of one sort of grain and of grass seeds.

In like manner, small experiments may be made to try the effects of clay on light sandy or gravelly loams and of sand on stiff clays. The clay should be carried on and spread, and lie on the surface during the winter, to break and moulder by the alternate frosts and thaws, that it may be more effectually moved with the soil.

As to the manner of applying lime, I am satisfied the best is that recommended and practised where lime has been most extensively used; that is, to slake it with water, and as soon as it falls to a fine powder and is cool, to spread it evenly over the land, and with the harrow mix it with the soil: its greatest utility depending on its intimate incorporation. In liming extensively, the lime is often, perhaps most commonly, carried on and dropped in small heaps to be slaked by the moisture of the air: but it should be carefully attended to, that it may be spread as soon as it is slaked; or there will otherwise be danger of its settling in lumps, which may never again be duly pulverised.

* Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society of Agriculture, Vol. I. page 192.

† Ibid. Vol. II. page 267.

Foreign.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

BOSTON, JUNE 26.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the brig Canton, Capt. Tunison, in 30 days from St Andero, (Spain,) we are furnished with the following important intelligence from the French and Spanish armies, communicated by capt. T. from his private journal. We do not learn that any Spanish papers have been received by the Canton.

The Canton arrived at St Andero the 27th of April, on which day Gen. Longa entered the place at the head of 300 militia, in opposition to the constitution, and immediately pulled down the stone on which was inscribed, "Long live the Constitution," and set up another in its place, on which was engraven "Long live Ferdinand VII."

On the 3d of May, 3000 French troops, under Gen. Dabria, entered St. Andero, destined to Madrid. Two days after, they quitted St. Andero, leaving the Spanish General Longa to keep out the Constitutionalists. At 10 o'clock at night, one of Longa's spies brought intelligence that a party of Constitutional troops were within six leagues of the place. Longa immediately embarked his troops in boats, and crossed to the opposite side of the Bay, leaving upwards of one hundred stands of arms.

On the 8th Gen. Longa again entered the town with his men, supported by a body of French troops in his rear. On the 10th the French troops entered the town to the number of 15,000, and at 6, P. M. left it and marched towards St. Antonio, to attack the place in co operation with a French squadron, which was blockading it. St. Antonio is about six leagues east of St. Andero, and is a very strongly fortified place. The garrison consists of 3000 constitutional troops, commanded by good officers, all of whom have sworn never to surrender.

On the 15th one of the brigs of the blockading squadron, which consists of two ships of the line, one frigate, one corvette, and three brigs, came into the harbor of St. Andero and left again on the 18th, but in going out lost both masts by the board in a gust of wind. She was towed off by the boats of the squadron.

On the 20th, intelligence was received by post, confirmatory of a previous report of the defeat of the French army near Catalonia, by the Spanish forces under General Mina. The battle was fought within a few leagues of Catalonia. The two armies were said to consist of 20,000 men each. The loss of the French is stated at 5,000 men, and that of the Spanish at 3,500. Captain F. further states that he saw a copy of the (Spanish) official account of the battle, which represented the French to have been completely defeated.

On this day (20th) the men under General Longa were all taken prisoners by a party from St. Antonio, which also captured a detachment of the French troops, about 200 in number, together with from 400 to 500 mules, laden with ammunition and stores of various kinds, with about $10,000 in money, all intended for the French army, which was supposed to be besieging St. Antonio.

On the 24th it was reported at St. Andero that the constitutional troops were within two leagues of that place, and, in consequence, all those opposed to the constitution immediately left and crossed to the opposite shore.

The Canton left the harbor at 4, P. M. and at 5, P. M. saw the French squadron to leeward. She was 32 days at St. Andero, during which time the town was left four times without a Governor, or a single person to transact any business at the Custom House.

At the time the C. sailed the greatest enthusiasm prevailed at St. Andero and its neighborhood, and even the females volunteered their services in the constitutional cause, in defence of their country.

[No mention is made of the name of the commander of the French army engaged in the battle with Mina, but our last advices left the latter in rear of Gen. MONCEY, between his army and the frontier.]

NEW MEXICAN FLAG.

The Constituent Sovereign Congress of Mexico, in consequence of the deliberation of the government, on the ninth of this month, whether or not a change should be made in the Coat of Arms and National Flag, have been pleased to decree:

1st. That the shield must be the Mexican Eagle, standing on the left foot upon a nopal, or cochineal fig tree, which may grow from a rock among the waters of the lake, and with the right foot grasping a snake, and holding it in a posture for tearing it to pieces with the beak; and that this blazon must be bordered with two branches, the one of laurel, and the other of oak, according to the design adopted by the first defenders of the Independence.

2d. In respect to the National Flag, it is decreed that it shall be the same as heretofore, with the only exception of placing the Eagle without a crown, which is also to be the case in the shield.

The executive supreme power, &c. will consider all this as understood.

Mexico, 15th of April, 18 3.

Therefore we order all the tribunal, &c.

PEDRO CELESTINO NEGRETE, *Pres't.*

GHENT, MAY 7.—In the sitting of the Assembly of the States of Wiemar, on the 12th April, it was debated whether the Jews should be considered as subjects, enjoying the rights and liable to the duties inherent in this title. Several amendments and restrictions were proposed, and in part adopted. The proposed law was, in the end, carried by a majority of 17 votes to 13.

The population of the city of Edinburgh, amounts to 100,000 inhabitants, and the number of electors who return the Member for Parliament, is no more than 20; 19 of which number are in the practice of constantly naming their successors. Those 33 persons out of a population of 100,000, and holding property to the amount of £2,800 per ann. transact the whole business of an election, and 99,967 inhabitants of that city possessing property amounting to nearly £400,000 per annum, have nothing to do in the business, and generally know as little about it "as the electors for Corfe-Castle." A petition signed by 7,000 inhabitants of that city, was presented by Mr Abercrombie, in the House of Commons, in the beginning of May last, praying for some alteration in the mode of electing their representative. The petition was opposed by those members who are the invariable enemies of parliamentary reform, on the ground that it was an attempt to deceive the house into the subject by piecemeal. Mr W Dundas, the member returned by the 33 electors, also opposed the petition, stating that the petitioners asked the house to infringe the chartered rights of the city of Edinburgh—rights which had been secured to them by the solemn act of the union. The petition was ordered to be printed, and Mr. A. promised to bring in a bill early next session, to alter the mode of election in the city of Edinburgh.

Indeed, we believe that the practice of the Magistrates leaving office, naming those persons who shall succeed them, is not confined to Edinburgh. In the city of Aberdeen, the magistrates are in office one year. At the conclusion of that term, they meet in one of the apartments attached to the Council Chamber, and after determining amongst themselves, whether they themselves shall continue, or whether they shall appoint a new set, they adjourn to another appartment, where a well stored table has been prepared for them, and the old and the new magistrates mixing amicably together, sit down and partake of the good cheer which is placed before them. *Charleston Courier.*

The number of tons of shipping from Liverpool to the United States, for the three last years, exceed that to any other part of the world.

DOMESTIC.

Extraordinary Accident.

DOVER, (N. H.) JUNE 2.

A quantity of gun powder in a wagon exploded in this town on the 20th inst. by means of which two men were so badly burnt as to die within twenty-four hours, and another man and a boy were so much injured that their lives are despaired of.

The circumstances attending the accident we understand to be as follows: The wagon contained twenty-five kegs of powder, of 25 lbs. each, covered with straw for more convenient transportation; a small quantity, not exceeding two ounces, had escaped from the cases, and was carefully swept from the floor of the wagon upon the ground. Whilst the owner of the powder was in treaty with a neighboring store keeper for the sale of the article, an unlucky boy conceived that it would be fine sport to fire the waste powder which was scattered upon the ground, and without further reflection, procured a coal of fire and communicated it to the powder. The immediate consequence was, that the straw in the wagon which enveloped the kegs was instantly in a blaze. The horses of course took fright, and set off without any certain direction. A more horrible spectacle cannot well be conceived—in the thickest part of a populous town, a wagon containing this large quantity of powder enveloped in fire, was about to be exploded, no one could tell where!

The first attempt of the horses was to reach the stable whence they had issued, and which was in sight; being driven from this course, they sought refuge in a corner which was made by two stores, and had the explosion happened there, both would probably have been shattered in pieces; but a Mr. Hall, of Stafford, in his anxiety to preserve his own horse, then in the immediate vicinity, drove the horses of the burning wagon into an open space of a few rods distant, and before he could escape, the powder exploded!

Meantime, two men and a boy working in a hatter's shop near, saw the wagon in flames and without knowing its contents, undertook to unharness the horses. They were instantly warned of their danger by the shouts of the surrounding multitude, but they either did not hear the cry of *powder* distinctly, or they hoped time would allow them to accomplish their generous purpose; but before they had half finished it, the fire reached the powder. It is wonderful that both men and horses were not instantly shattered in pieces—but they were not; one of the horses is not dead, and the men had presence of mind to throw themselves into the river, and afterwards to walk back to the tavern; they did not die until several hours afterwards. Their names are Abbot L. Kelly, of Watersborough, Maine and Andrew Kimball, of Sandwick.

Mr. Samuel Hall, of Stafford, and Lewis Colbath, (the boy,) are not yet dead, but are not likely to recover.—*Republican.*

N. W-YORK, JUNE 27.

It is stated that Baptiste Irvine, who was condemned, at Curacoa, to thirty years hard labor in the Salt Mines, has appealed to the tribunals of the mother country, and will be sent to Holland for trial. It will be recollected that the crime with which Irvine was charged, related to an attempt made upon Porto Rico, and for which he was seized and tried in a colony under the King of the Netherlands. By what law, or colour of law, a man, charged with rebellious designs in one country, can be tried and punished for said offences in another, and an independent one, is left for the judicial tribunals of Curacoa to determine. At all events, if Irvine is sent to Holland for trial, his acquittal will follow, not only from the maxims and precedents of law, but of common sense and justice.—[*Nat. Adv.*

BOSTON, JUNE 14. We learn, that, at a meeting of the Suffolk Bar, held on Friday last, one of its members was expelled for dishonorable conduct towards his clients. The disgraceful behavior of one individual is often the cause of unfounded prejudice against a whole profession; the public perhaps are not aware that in order, as far as possible, to obviate this, the Bar of this County have had, for many years past, a Standing Committee, called "the Committee of Investigation," whose duty it is to receive and examine complaints against any member of the fraternity, who all voluntarily submit themselves to their jurisdiction. All complaints, therefore, of malpractice, should any arise on the part of any member of this body, may be carried directly to this committee, who will not shrink from the responsibility of investigating the transaction complained of, and expressing their indignation at any misconduct which may be pointed out to them.

Bleeding of the Nose.—People, and children particularly, of sanguine habits, frequently bleed at the nose. A cold key laid to the back, or washing the face with water, has sometimes been resorted to as a remedy. These applications, however, having frequently failed, we find in Lupton's "Notable Things," the following very fine and effectual remedy:

"You shall stay the bleeding of the nose, if you write with the same blood, in the forehead of the party that bleeds, these words following: '*Consummatum est*'—a thing proved with many."

John M'Lean, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been appointed, by the President of the United States, to be Postmaster General, vice *R. J. Meigs*, resigned. Mr. M'Lean yesterday took the oath of office, and entered on the discharge of his new duties.

George Graham is appointed, by the President, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice *John M'Lean* resigned.—*Nat. Int.*

WASHINGTON, JUNE 30.

A paragraph is circulating in most of the newspapers throughout the Union, purporting to be an extract of a letter from Washington, and importing that the Russian Imperial Ukase of 4th of September, 1821, had been revoked. This statement is not correct. We understand that, at the proposal of his Imperial Majesty's government, a proposal made, the Minister of the United States at St Petersburg will be furnished with powers and instructions to confer with the Russian Cabinet for the adjustment, to the satisfaction of all parties, of their conflicting claims in relation to the North West coast of America: and from the well known moderation and regard to justice of the Emperor Alexander, no less than from the friendly dispositions toward the United States so long and so constantly manifested by him, there is reason to expect that this adjustment will be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to him, and at the same time, consistent with the rights of this nation. In the mean time, it is believed that the commanders of the Russian armed vessels upon that coast have received orders, which will obviate any further immediate collision with the commerce and navigation of the United States in the Pacific Ocean.—*Nat. Int.*

WASHINGTON JULY 2.

The following letter from Col. GRATIOT, at Old Point Comfort, to Col. HENDERSON, Commandant of the Marine Corps, brings the melancholy intelligence of the death of a gallant officer, a most excellent citizen, and an accomplished gentleman—cut off suddenly, from his country and his interesting family, by that dread pestilence of the Southern latitudes, which threatens destruction to all who remain or go within its influence.

"*Fortress Monroe, June 28, 1823.*

"DEAR SIR: With deep regret I have to announce to you the death of Captain *Grayson*, of your Corps. He landed here on Tuesday afternoon, from the ship Decoy, somewhat indisposed. The fever with which he was attacked, did not show itself as possessing virulence until yesterday afternoon, when the black vomit began. His remains will be interred in the course of the day, with all the honors within our reach. During his illness, he quartered with Lieutenants Talcott and Elson, who bestowed all the care and attention his situation required."—*ib.*

Interesting facts—It has been stated to us by a gentleman of respectability, who has been at some pains to ascertain the facts, that an instance is not known of the *Small Pox* having been taken west of the Ohio River—that although emigrants from the east have repeatedly been dispersed through every quarter of this country while laboring under the dire effects of the disease, and although many of them have actually died among us under its influence, yet no instance is known of the disease having been *communicated* on the west side of the Ohio. It is said, on the same authority, that not a solitary instance of *Hydrophobia* is recorded as having occurred in the state of Ohio. If in truth these things are so, (and we are not prepared to controvert them) they are truly interesting facts, and worthy of notice.—[*Olive Branch.*

Mr. Myer, who entertained the citizens of Baltimore some time ago with exhibitions of the *life preserving dress*, was drowned in the canal Carondelet, at New Orleans, on the 26th of May. He had gone into the canal for the purpose of bathing, and was found next morning with his head out of water, and his feet sticking in the mud. This is a circumstance of a singular character: he had been laboring to wrest from the grim monster one of his most potent agents, and to pluck from his quiver a favorite dart, when the insufficiency of the ingenuity of man, when exercised towards arresting the progress and conquests of death, was illustrated by himself falling a victim to the element he had attempted to disarm. [*Patriot.*

The Banks of Savannah are making arrangements to pay Specie for their bills.—The sooner the better.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY JULY 10, 1823.

PLEASURES OF POVERTY.

SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, Esq. editor of the *Plough Boy*, a valuable agricultural paper, has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, a Poem, entitled "*The Pleasures of Poverty*." It is to be published as soon as 500 subscribers are obtained, and will be afforded at 50 cents a copy, in boards.

The subject of this poem is one in which we feel some interest, and if the editor will give us an opportunity, he shall have our individual patronage, if we can do nothing more. We know something of the *pains* of poverty, but of its *pleasures* we must confess, our knowledge or experience, is quite limited: all that we know of its pleasures is, that they are mostly of a negative kind, while its pains are positive, and come directly home to the heart. The pains or pleasures, however, of any state, depend greatly upon the mind and disposition of the individual; while there are some, who will find real pleasures in poverty, and pass through life poor and happy, there are others to whom poverty offers nothing but pains, and affluence any thing but pleasures. To a well disciplined mind, having a just reliance on the wisdom and beneficence of the Deity, every situation in life has its pleasures. But as the number is so small, who are able to philosophise in poverty, and to extract sweets from its bitterness, we anticipate, in the above little work, a valuable gift to a large proportion of that class, who have felt the *inconvenience*, if not the *disgrace*, of being poor.

Mr. S. is certainly qualified, both by his talents and experience, to impart interest to the theme which he has chosen. He has seen enough, both of the "up-hills and down-hills" of life—(has felt the charms of affluence, and knows, comparatively, what poverty is,)—to write feelingly and understandingly on his subject. His talents, services, and misfortunes, entitle him to the patronage of his own state; and we hope that others who are accustomed to sympathise with genius, as well as virtue, struggling with adversity, will feel disposed to encourage this little effort of native talent and genuine worth.

The news from Spain, by an arrival at Boston, is very important—if it be true. But of its correctness there are strong doubts. The battle reported by Capt. Tunison, of which he saw the official account, was probably the one that took place between Mina and Romagosa, the commander of a Spanish royalist corps, an account of which was published in our last. Of the fact of a battle having been fought, there can be no question; the only doubt is, as to the numbers, and the kind of troops, engaged. We sincerely hope that the French may have been defeated; as such a defeat would add new vigor to the resolute Spaniards, embolden the timid, and at the same time dispirit the invaders. If capt. T. had brought a copy of the official account which he saw, there would have been no room for doubts and surmises; as it is we must rest in uncertainty until the next arrival.

Late Mexican papers confirm the accounts published some time ago, of the arrival of Spanish commissioners at Mexico, fully authorized by the cortes to acknowledge the independence of Mexico, to make a treaty of commerce, and to propose a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive between Spain and her late subjects. It would have been better for Spain if she had taken this step long ago, when it would have had the appearance of generosity and a voluntary sacrifice, and would have secured to the mother country the affections of the Mexicans; but now, when all hopes of subjugating them is ended, when their independence is fully established, the acknowledging of them as an independent nation, will probably secure to Spain no greater privileges than a similar act by other nations, not connected by the ties of blood, will procure for them.

Spain ought now to consummate the business, by acknowledging the indpendence of Buenos Ayres and Colombia, and putting an end to the cruel and exterminating war which she is wickedly waging against the latter. The innocent blood which the sanguinary Morales alone, has shed, is of more value than all the riches of America, all the wealth of the Indies; and Spain cannot too soon make the little atonement yet in her power, for the miseries she has inflicted, the horrid crimes which, through her agents, she has been guilty of, by granting peace to the Colombians, and placing them on the footing of independent nations. Such an act at this time, while she is engaged in a desperate contest for her *own* independence, would be peculiarly appropriate.

At a late Cattle Show in one of the northern states, the following toast was drank:—"More draining of lands, and LESS DRAINING of bottles." How great would be the change in the appearance of our country, how large the accession to the quantum of human happiness, if the multitudes who are engaged in the unprofitable and ruinous business of "draining bottles," would employ the valuable time they now waste, in some useful and honorable occupation. How many farmers, whose lands have been sold under the hammer, themselves and families reduced to beggary, might now be independent and wealthy, if, instead of "draining the bottle," they had drained and improved their lands. It is melancholy to reflect on the sacrifices, not only of ease and independence, but of health, honor, of every noble and virtuous feeling, which are daily made throughout our country, at the filthy altar of intemperance; and it is impossible to calculate the losses which individuals and the community annually sustain, from this beastly practice alone. "Draining the bottle," has caused more misery, been productive of more crimes and impoverished greater numbers, than war, and pestilence, and famine: it has robbed churches, murdered families, snatched the bread from the mouth of the widow and orphan hope from the dying, and shrouded with the darkness of despair the passage to eternity. Its evils are "enormous and insupportable;" and it becomes the duty of every one who has any thing at stake in society, any reverence for religion, or affection for his country, to oppose his individual influence to the progress of a vice, that deforms whatever it touches, and blasts the brightest prospects wherever it approaches.

The anniversary of our independence, a day dear to all Americans, and to every friend of civil and religious liberty, wherever he may dwell, was celebrated by the citizens of Fayetteville, on the 4th instant, with proper respect, and the usual demonstrations of joy. The day was ushered in by a National Salute, and the military paraded at an early hour. The military re assembled, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on Rowan street, where a procession was formed, and thence moved, under the direction of Alexander H. McRae, Marshall of the Day, to the State House, which was filled to overflowing. The Declaration of Independence was read by R. Strange, Esq. and an oration pronounced by T. L. Hybart, Esq. which was received with repeated applauses. The scene was enlivened by those, whose presence adds additional zest to all our enjoyments, whose smiles are the surest incitements to patriotic and honorable exertion; and excellent and appropriate music from the Band, at intervals, had an exhilarating effect. After the exercises at the State House were concluded, a very respectable number repaired to the Planter's Hotel, and partook of an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. Taber; at the close of which a number of toasts were drank, (which are given below,) accompanied with the discharge of cannon. The citizens retired to their homes at an early hour, and no untoward event occurred to mar the festivities of the day.

TOASTS.

1. The Day we celebrate—Sacred to Freedom;—may its annual return find us peacefully enjoying, and prepared to defend those rights which were declared ours in 1776.
2. The Constitution of the United States—The palladium of our liberty—the admiration of the world! a thorn to despots.
3. The memory of Washington.
4. The Heroes of '76.
5. The President of the United States.
6. Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures—Let them alone!
7. A State Convention—The will of the people, the supreme law of the land.
8. Internal improvements—North Carolina has put her shoulder to the wheel; let no sordid principle induce her to look back.
9. The University of North Carolina.
10. The Army and Navy.
11. Our country—The seat of liberty—an asylum for the oppressed of all nations.
12. Our sister Republics of South America—They have our best wishes.
13. Spain—Success to her present cause, the cause of liberty—destruction to the unholy "Alliance."
14. Our new sister states in the Union—a bumper.

Some politicians of the present day, seem to have lost sight of the old test by which a choice of public rulers was made. The question used to be—"is he honest, is he capable, is he true to the constitution and the interest of his country?" The only question now to be determined is, whether *he stands a good chance of being elected?* If this question be decided in the affirmative, he has friends flocking around him of which, before, he had not even dreamt—but, without the necessary qualifications, of *standing a good chance*, be his virtues and his capacities ever so great, his cause is suffered to decline and he be entirely forgotten. This is the *modern* way of doing political business—on its propriety, others may decide.

Wash. Rep.

Re-appearance of Encke's comet.

Baron Zach's astronomical journal for January, 1823, contains the interesting intelligence that Encke's comet, which was expected to be visible in the summer of 1822 in the southern hemisphere, was discovered at Paramatta, in New South Wales, where the English have lately erected an observatory under the direction of the very active and intelligent astronomer, Mr. Rumker. An account of the former appearances of this comet, in 1786, 1795, 1805, and 1819, with a periodical revolution of about 1204 days, was given in the 5th vol. of the North American Review; and its place observed by Mr. Rumker at the time of its discovery, June 2, 1822, at 10 h. 39 m. 25 s. differed but a few minutes from Encke's calculation given in that Review. The observed Right Ascension being at that time 92 deg. 43 m. 51 s. 3; its declination 17 deg. 39 m. 46 s. 3. N. On the 3d June at 12 h. 53 m. 55 s. the Right Ascension was 115 deg. 47 m. 41 s. 7; Declination 9 deg. 9 m. 48 s. 4. This is the second comet which has appeared according to the prediction of astronomers.

Salem, June 21 1823. N. B.

American Military Academy.

We learn from two or three gentlemen, who attended the recent examination of the Cadets at the Military Academy, that the Institution is in the finest possible condition; that the exactness of discipline is only equaled by the spirit of emulation and industry which pervades all the classes; that the pupils examined acquitted themselves with distinguished credit; that exemplary harmony exists between the professors and students; and, in fine, that this great National School is daily improving, and must, more than any thing else, perpetuate that practical as well as theoretical knowledge of military science, which is essential to the security and defence of the nation, against foreign insult and invasion.—*Franklin Gaz.*

It appears by the Belfast Chronicle that William Macnamara, the celebrated Irish Pedestrian, has realised his boast, that he would walk, or run, as he pleased, ninety-six miles in twenty-four hours, encumbered with a wheel barrow the whole way. He performed his undertaking in twenty-three hours and ten minutes, carrying one wheel barrow for 94 miles and two wheel-barrows for the last two miles. He was excited to this attempt by no other consideration than to throw it possible the celebrated Russel into the shade; he surpassed his rival, as Russel occupied twenty-three hours and thirty minutes in walking the same number of miles unincumbered.

ETYMOLOGY.

Every body that sees the name of the late post-master general exclaims,

Phœbus! what a name,
To fill the speaking trump of future fame!

This singular *Christian* name, we can assure them, had the following original. The grand father of the post master general was a sober, pious Yankee, and his name was Jonathan Meigs. He had set his affections on a fair damsel in his neighborhood, and, after a tedious length of years spent in courtship, he plucked up courage to ask her to be his bride. The damsel was fearful of seeming too bold, if she consented at once, and thought it best to play the coquet a little, and gave him a prompt denial. Jonathan thought her in earnest, and did not dare to repeat his request. He departed, overwhelmed with discontent and despondency. Surprised at such simplicity, and, perhaps, actuated by some other motive, which may be left to the conjecture of the ladies, the icy heart of the damsel melted; she went to the door, and, perceiving that her wretched lover was still lingering about her habitation, in fond delay, she exclaimed, "RETURN, JONATHAN!" Swift and true as the arrow to its mark, Jonathan did return. He married the lovely coquet, and in proper time, in grateful commemoration of the happy termination of the courtship, Jonathan carried his first-born son to the baptismal fount, and gave it for a name those blessed words which had called him from despair to unspeakable joy. The commendable desire which most fathers feel to perpetuate their names, may be supposed to have had some influence in the selection of one for the late post-master general; and, unless fame is a very liar, the venerable ancestor above mentioned has witnessed the appropriation of this romantic Christian name to his descendants of the third or fourth generation.

[*New England Galaxy.*

It is perhaps a remarkable fact, that the wife of an industrious mechanic of this city, who has been married but nine years, has brought him 13 children at 7 births, viz: at the four first births twins at each time; at the two next births one each time, and at the last, which occurred about six weeks since, three, making in the whole, 13;—a thrifty pair, who deserve a bounty from the public.—*Boston Gaz*

Fashion.—It may gratify some of our fair readers in the country, to learn that the latest fashionable articles of dress adopted by the belles of Boston, is the *Morocco Belt.* This *elegant* and *superb* appendage to the female costume of the day, is very comfortable when the thermometer stands at 95. It is a strip of Morocco leather, 2 to 4 inches wide, drawn tight round the waist and buckled, not exactly in front, but a little on one side. It may be of any colour to suit the *taste* of the wearer; and some very neat ones are made of certain parts of worn-out harnesses, after receiving a coat or two of Day and Martin's genuine blacking, laid on by the brush of an accomplished boot-black. The most fashionable buckles, too, we perceive, are in the form of harness-buckles. Farmers in the vicinity have an opportunity of turning to good account the remnants of the girths which once encircled their working horses, and which have hitherto been thought useless. Fashion and economy, are, for a rarity, united.

Boston Galaxy.

From the Christian Observer.

Iron Church.—St. George's Church is an object of considerable architectural interest for its taste, and as having been nearly the first cast iron church erected in the kingdom. The whole of the frame, work of the windows, doors, pillars, groins, roof, and pulpit, and ornamental enrichments, are of cast iron. The length of the church is 119 feet; the breadth 47. It is ornamented with a splendid cast window of stained glass.

The tower, raised to the height of 95 feet, and standing on a hill, the site of an ancient sea beacon, is elevated 345 feet above high water mark, and commands one of the finest views in the kingdom, comprehending the town and shipping of Liverpool, the estuary of the Mersey, the level surface of Lancashire, as far as the eye can trace the prospect, with the craggy hills of Wales towards the west, and towards the northeast the distant mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The contemplative Christian, viewing so many of our churches, thus characteristically situated, will be inclined to see in them an apt emblem of what the ministers of Christ themselves should ever be, "guides and way marks in the path to bliss," or in still more authoritative language, "cities set upon a hill which cannot be hid."

☞ We are authorised to state, that ROBERT STRANGE, Esq. if elected, will serve the town of Fayetteville as a Representative in the next General Assembly.

DIED,

In Richmond county, on the 8th ult. Mr. *Nelson Gibson*, sen. aged 75 years.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Cape-Fear Recorder, June 28.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, from Charleston.

Schr. Virginia Packet, Albin, from New York, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Sloop Convoy, Calvin, from New York, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

CLEARED,

Sloop Hope, Grimes, for New York, by I. Arnold

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	5	5½
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 0	1 50
Apple,	do	45	55
Peach,	do.	5	75
Bacon,	lb.	8½	10
Beeswax,	do.	3	32
Butter,	do	1	25
Bagging	yard,	30	35
Coffee, Prime Green.	lb.	28	30
2d & 3d qual.	do	00	00
Candles, Mould,	do	15	16
Spermaceti,	do		
Cotton,	do	10½	12
Corn,	bushel	60	65
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	7	7 25
Superfine,	do		
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb	40	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	do	45	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	grose	12 00	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4 50	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	8	9
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	38	40
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece.	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	2 00	
Oats	bush	35	40
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	1 00	13 00
Porter, London,	dozen	3 75	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg.	7 00	8 00
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 00	2 50
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon.	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	85
New-England,	do	40	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.		
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3 00
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 l.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 50	9 00
Loaf,	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	00	90
Turks Island,	do	65	75
St. Ubes, &c.	do	65	75
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 00	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb	65	
Wheat,	bush.	1 35	1 50
Whiskey,	gallon,	35	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	65	85

Stockholders

OF the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, will please take notice, that they are requested to meet in Fayetteville on Thursday, the 24th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the annexed resolution of the Board of Internal Improvements, a copy of which was received a day or two ago by the President of this Company.

R STRANGE, *Pres't.*

July 10, 1823.——6-2w

Copy of a Resolution entered into by the Board of Internal Improvements, April 29, 1823.

The Board taking into consideration the depressed and unpromising condition of the affairs of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, and being desirous of ascertaining whether some measures may not be adopted, whereby the navigation of the river may be improved by a surrender of the interests of individual stockholders, on terms alike beneficial to the state and to the stockholders in said company—

Resolved, That the President of this board address a letter to the President of the said Company, requesting him to lay a copy of this resolution before the stockholders of the said Company at their next annual meeting, and invite them (if they approve the same) to appoint a committee to meet this board at their next meeting, on the 4th Monday in July next, for the purpose of conferring on the subject and proposing such terms as they may be disposed to submit to the General Assembly for their consideration.

Tan Yard.

TO a person who understands the management of a Tan yard, and can bring a recommendation for his ability as a work man, and general good conduct, the subscriber offers a situation with liberal wages.

WM. CAMERON.

July 9, 1823. 6t.

Blank Books.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly for sale, the following *BLANK BOOKS*: Ledgers Journals, Day Books, Record Books, Invoice Books, Letter Books, Bill Books, Memorandum Books, Cyphering Books, and Copy Books.

The above books are made of the best of paper, and bound in the strongest manner, and will be sold low for Cash.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, July 9, 1823. 3t3.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Fayetteville July 1, 1823.

LEWIS Averitt, John Averitt, Dr. Cornelius R. Ayer, Ira Ames, Esther Alvis. B—James Beggs, Ann A. Bayard 2, Elizabeth Blue, Marian C. Beard, Sherrod Barksdale, Wm. Bethea, Jno. C. Buckingham, John Baxter, Duncan Black, Carter T. Baughan, Sampson Boon, Donald Baker, Neil Buie. C—Alfred Chivis Anthony Cobb, Andrew Clarke, Charles Christian, David Culbreath, Renan Carteen, Angus Cameron, Nancy Cameron, Duncan Cameron, Harvy Case, Dr. John T. Clarke, Neill Cameron, John Carroll, Archibald Campbell, Wm. Carver, sen. Wm R. Carmon. D—Wm. Dawkins. Cyren Dearbon, Joseph Dyer, Martha Dickson, John Dew, John Douglas. E—Noah Edwards, Charles Elms, Mary Edwards, Joshua Edwards. F—Jas. Fulton. G—Joseph Gordon 2. Malcom Gillis, James Guy 2, Amos A. Galpin, Margaret Graham, David Gibis, Thos. G. Graham 2. H—Elisha P. Hutchins, Mary Hollingsworth, Alexander Hobdy, Hill & Nall, Philemon Hodges. I & J—Ebenezer S. Jones, Jesse Jones, John Jones, George Jones, Amos Jarman, Daniel Johnson, Robert Johnston, Dougald Johnson, Ann Johnson, Ann Ingraham, Enoch Jarrott, John Jarrott, Mary Jarrott. K—Barbara King, Daniel Kyle, Angus Kelly, Ezekiel King, Daniel Kenney. L—Christopher Lynch, Janet Larkic, Malcom Lamon, John Lamsden. M—Duncan Monroe, Roderic Morrison, Thos. Moore, James Monroe, Daniel Monroe, Flora Murin, Wm. Magee, James Mitchell. John Morgan, Samuel McKay, Arthur Moore John Mulloy, Nathan Mitchell. Mc—Peter McIntosh, Dougald McPhail 2, Wm. McGee 2, Daniel McCormish, Duncan McPherson, John McNeill, Randolph McDongald, John McSweeny, Alex. McEachen, Arch'd. Neill McLean, Andrew McFarland Malcom McColman, James McRethan, James McMillan, Gracy McPheran, Alex. McDonald, Mary McColl, Archd. McNeill, John McIntosh, Neill McNeill, George McKay, Norman McKinny, Alex. McAlliston, Peter R. McColl, Rev. J. McDiarmid, Anna McDiarmid. Thomas McMillan, Margaret McRainy, Neill McLeod, Elizabeth McAlister. N—Robert Norman, John Newton James Newberry, Wm. Northington, Jonathan Nichols, Jesse Northington 2, Wheeler Northrop, Sarah Nichols, Henry Nunnery. P—Richard Price, Lint Phillips. Wm Parker Isaac Phares. Peley Pearce 2, Parsons & Samuel B. Emmons, Margaret Pearce, Ann Potts, Henry Purviance. R Hardy Ryalls, John Ray, Daniel R. Rhodes, James Rile, Stephen Royal, Lorel Rayfield, Eliza Robeson, Gilbert Ray, Martin C Randal, S—Daniel Stewart, Wm. S. Smith, Morris Smith, James Sampson 3, John Syman, Col. D. Smith, Malcom Small, John B. Stration, David O. Shattuck, Forqul Stewart, Wil is Smith, Daniel Sherwood, John Small, Archibald Shaw, Rebecca A. Sweat, James Sanborn. Thos. Sanders, Sheppard Servell. Mary H. Salmon. T—Joseph Thompson, Andrew W. Thompson. John Thames. John Tillan. John Tolar. John Thompson. Joseph Thames. Mr. Thigpen. Bryant W. Taylor. W. Thomas. W—Stephen Wood. Nathan Williamson. John Wollan. Robert Williams John Williams, John V. Wilkins. William Williams. John Wyne. Samuel Williams. James Wilson sen. Timothy Williamson. Daniel A. Wilson. 3t8

JOHN M'RAE, P. M.

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments, - - - $2 50

Reading and Writing, - - 3

English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Letres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - 6

Music, taught by Madam Vella, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting, - $6

French, - - - 6

Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis. The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - $3

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, $6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including all the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y 7

Poetry.

No loose or wanton, tho' a wand'ring muse.

CONFIDENCE IN GOD.

When foaming seem the billowy waves
To mingle with the sky,
When swift, as still the tempest raves,
The vivid lightnings fly;

Oh in that moment of despair,
That hour of agony,
To thee, my God, I raise my prayer,
Of thee, I think of thee.

Not that, as peals the thunder loud,
I there thy presence find;
Not that I see thee in the cloud,
Or hear thee in the wind;

Not that, as sheds th' avenging storm
Its ruin far and fast,
I there behold thy angry form,
Thy spirit on the blast;—

Not that, as swift from heaven descending,
The forked lightnings fall,
I see thine arm the concave rending,
Dealing the deadly ball;—

But that a confidence I feel,
A still small voice I hear,
That says thy arm is o'er me still,
That tells me thou art near.

Selections,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

UGLY WOMEN.

The ancient inhabitants of Amathus, in the island of Cyprus, were the most celebrated statuaries in the world, which they almost exclusively supplied with gods and goddesses. Every one who had a mind to be in the vogue ordered his deity from those fashionable artists; even Jupiter himself was hardly considered orthodox and worship worthy, unless emanating from the established Pantheon of the Cypriots; and as to Juno, Venus, Minerva and Diana, it was admitted that they had a peculiar knack in their manufacture, and it need hardly be added that they drove a thriving trade in those popular goddesses. But this monopoly was more favorable to the fortunes than to the happiness of the parties.—By constantly straining above humanity and aspiring to the representation of celestial beauty; by fostering the enthusiasm of their imaginations in the pursuit of the *beau ideal*, they acquired a distaste, or at least an indifference, for mortal attractions, and turned up their noses at their fair country-women for not being Junos and Minervas. Not one of them equalled the model which had been conjured up in their minds, and not one of them, consequently, would they design to notice. At the public games, the women were all huddled together, whispering and looking glum, while the men congregated as far from them as possible, discussing the *beau ideal*. Had they been prosing upon politics, you might have sworn it was an English party.—Dancing was extinct, unless the ladies chose to lead out one another; the priests waxed lank and woe-begone for want of the marriage offerings: Hymen's altar was covered with as many cob-webs as a poor's box: successive moons rose and set without a single honey moon, and the whole island threatened to become an antinuptial colony of old bachelors and old maids.

In this emergency, Pygmalion, the most eminent statuary of the place, falling in love with one of his own works, a figure of Diana, which happened to possess the *beau ideal* in perfection, implored Venus to animate the marble; and she, as is well known to every person conversant with authentic history, immediately granted his request. So far as this couple were concerned, one would have imagined that the evil was remedied: but alas! the remedy was worse than the disease.—The model of excellence was now among them, alive and breathing; the men were perfectly mad, beleaguering the house from morn to night to get a peep at her; all other women were treated with positive insult, and of course the whole female population was possessed by all the Furies. Marmorea (such was the name of the animated statue) was no Diana in the flesh, whatever she might have been in the marble; if the scandalous chronicles of those days may be believed, she had more than one favored lover; certain it is that she was the cause of constant feuds and battles in which many lives were lost, and Pygmalion himself was at last found murdered in the neighborhood of his own house. The whole island was now on the point of civil war on account of the philanthropical Helen, when one of her disappointed wooers, in a fit of jealously, stabbed her to the heart, and immediately after threw himself from a high rock into the sea.

Such is the tragedy which would probably be enacting at the present moment in every country of the world, but for the fortunate circumstance that we have no longer any fixed standard of beauty, real or imaginary, and by a necessary and happy consequence, no determinate rule of ugliness. In fact there are no such animals as ugly women, though we still continue to talk of them as we do of Harpies, Gorgons and Chimeras. There is no deformity that does not find admirers, and no loveliness that is not deemed defective. Anamaboo, the African prince, received so many attentions from a celebrated belle o London, that, in a moment of tenderness, he could not refrain from laying his hand on his heart, and exclaiming, "Ah! madam, if Heaven had only made you a negress, you would have been irresistible!" And the same beauty, when travelling among the Swiss Cretins, heard several of the men ejaculating, "How handsome she is! what a pity that she wants a goitre!" Plain women were formerly so common that they were termed ordinary, to signify the frequence of their occurrence; in these happier days the phrase *extra*ordinary would be more applicable. However parsimonious, or even cruel, Nature may have been in other respects, they all cling to admiration by some solitary tenure that redeems them from the unqualified imputation of unattractiveness. One has an eye that, like Charity, covers a multitude of sins; another is a female Sampson, whose strength consists in her hair; a third holds your affections by her teeth; a fourth is a Cinderella, who wins hearts by her pretty little foot; a fifth makes an irresistible appeal from her face to her figure, and so on to the end of the catalogue. An expressive countenance may always be claimed in the absence of any definite charm; if even this be questionable, the party generally contrives to get a reputation for great cleverness; and if that be too inhumanly disputed, envy itself must allow that she is "excessively amiable."

Still it must be acknowledged, that however men may differ as to details, they agree as to results, and crowd about an acknowledged beauty, influenced by some secret attraction of which they are themselves unconscious, and of which the source has never been duly explained. It would seem impossible that it should originate in any sexual sympathies, since we feel the impulsion without carrying ourselves, even in idea, beyond the present pleasure of gazing, and are even sensibly affected by the sight of beautiful children: yet it cannot be an abstract admiration, for it is incontestible that neither men nor women are so vehemently impressed by the contemplation of beauty in their own as in the opposite sex. This injustice towards our own half of humanity might be assigned to a latent envy, but that the same remark applies to the pleasure we derive from statues, of the proportions of which we could hardly be jealous.—Ugly statues may be left to their fate without any compunctious visitings of nature; but our conduct towards women, whom we conceive to be in a similar predicament, is by no means entitled to the same indulgence. We shuffle away from them at parties, and sneak to the other end of the dinner-table as if their features were catching, and as to their falling in love and possessing the common feelings of their sex, we laugh at the very idea. And yet these Parias of the drawing-room generally atone, by interior talent, for what they want in exterior charms; as if the Medusa's head were still destined to be carried by Minerva. Nature seldom lavishes her gifts upon one subject; the peacock has no voice: the beautiful Camellia Japonica has no odour; and bells, generally speaking, have no great share of intellect. Some visionaries amuse themselves with imagining that the complacency occasioned by the possession of physical charms conduces to moral perfection:

"Why doth not beauty, then, refine the wit,
And good complexion rectify the will?"

This is a fond conceit, unwarranted by earthly test, though destined, perhaps, to be realized in a happier state of existence.

What a blessing for these unhandsome damsels, whom we treat still more unhandsomely by our fastidious neglect, that some of us are less squeamish in our tastes and more impartial in our attentions. Solomon proves the antiquity of the adage—"De gustibus nil disputandum," for he compares the hair of his beloved to a flock of goats appearing from Mount Gilead, and in a strain of enamoured flattery exclaims, "Thy eyes are like the fish pools in Heshbon, by the gate of Bath-rabbim; thy nose like the tower of Lebanon looking towards Damascus." Now I deem it as becoming to see a woman standing behind a good roomy nose, as to contemplate a fair temple with a majestic portico; but it may be questioned whether a nose like the tower of Lebanon be not somewhat too elephantine, and bordering on the proboscis. The *nez retrousse* is smart and piquant; the button-nose, like all other diminutives, is endearing; and even the snub absolute has its admirers. Cupid can get over it though it have no bridge, and jumps through a wall eye like a harlequin. As to the latter feature, my taste may be singular, perhaps bad; but I confess that I have a *penchant* for that captivating cast, sometimes invidiously termed a squint. Its advantages are neither few nor unimportant. Like a bowl, its very bias makes it sure of hitting the jack, while it seems to be running out of the course; and it has, moreover, the invaluable property of doing execution without exciting suspicion, like the Irish guns with crooked barrels, made for shooting round a corner. Common observers admire the sun in his common state, but philosophers find it a thousand times more interesting when suffering a partial eclipse; while the lovers of the picturesque are more smitten with its rising and setting than with its meridian splendor. Such men must be enchanted with a strabismus or squint, where they may behold the ball of sight gracefully emerging from the nasal East, or setting in its Occidental depths, presenting every variety of obscuration. With regard to teeth, also, a very erroneous taste prevails. Nothing can be more stiff and barrack-like, than that uniformity of shape and hue which is so highly vaunted; for the merest tyro in landscape will tell us that castellated and jagged outlines, with a pleasing variety of tints, are infinitely more pictorial and pleasing.—Patches of bile in the face are by no means to be deprecated; they impart to it a rich mellow tone of autumnal coloring, which we should in vain seek in less gifted complexions: and I am most happy to vindicate the claims of a moderate beard upon the upper lip, which is as necessary to the perfect beauty of the mouth as are the thorns and moss to a rose, or the leaves to a cherry. If there be any old maids still extant, while mysogonists are so rare, the fault must be attributable to themselves, and they must incur all the responsibility of their single blessedness.

In the connubial lottery, ugly women possess an advantage to which sufficient importance has not been attached. It is a common observation that husband and wife frequently resemble one another, and many ingenious theorists, attempting to solve the problem by attributing it to sympathy, contemplation of one another's features, congeniality of habits, and modes of life, &c. have fallen into the very common error of substituting the cause for the effect. This mutual likeness is the occasion, not the result of marriage. Every man, like Narcissus, becomes enamored of the reflection of himself, only choosing a substance instead of a shadow. His love for any particular woman is self love at second hand, vanity reflected, compound egotism. When he sees himself in the mirror of a female face, he exclaims, "How intelligent, how amiable, how interesting! how admirably adapted for a wife!" and forth with makes his proposals to the personage so expressly and literally calculated to keep him in countenance. The uglier he is, the more need he has of this consolation; he forms a romantic attachment to the "fascinating creature with the snub nose," or the "bewitching girl with the roguish leer," (Anglice—squint,) without once suspecting that he is paying his addresses to himself, and playing the inamorato before a looking glass. Take self-love from love and very little remains: it is taking the flame from Hymen's torch and leaving the smoke. The same feeling extends to his progeny: he would rather see them resemble himself, particularly in his defects, than be modelled after the chubbiest Cherubs or Cupids that ever emanated from the studio of Canova. One sometimes encounters a man of a most unqualified hideousness, who obviously considers himself an Adonis; and when such a one has to seek a congenial Venus, it is evident that her value will be in the inverse ratio of her charms. Upon this principle ugly women will be converted into belles, perfect frights will become irresistible, and none need despair of conquests if they have but the happiness to be sufficiently plain.

The best part of beauty, says Bacon, is that which a statue or painting cannot express. As to symmetry of form and superficial grace, sculpture is exquisitely perfect, but the countenance is of too subtle and intangible a character to be arrested by any modification of marble. Busts, especially where the pupil of the eye is unmarked, have the appearance of mere masks, and are representations of little more than blindness and death. Painting supplies by coloring and shade, much that sculpture wants: but, on the other hand, it is deficient in what its rival possesses—fidelity of superficial form. Nothing can compensate for our inability to walk round a picture, and choose various points of view. Facility of production, meanness of material, and vulgarity of association, have induced us to look down with unmerited contempt upon those waxen busts in the perfumer's shops, which, as simple representations of female nature, have attained a perfection that positively amounts to the kissable. That delicacy of tint and material, which so admirably adapts itself to female beauty, forms, however, but a milk-maidish representation of virility, and the men have, consequently, as epicene and androgynous an aspect if they had just been bathing in the Salmacian fountain.

Countenance, however, is not within the reach of any of these substances or combinations. It is a species of moral beauty, as superior to mere charms of surface as mind is to matter. It is, in fact, visible spirit, legible intellect, diffusing itself over the features, and enabling minds to commune with each other by some secret sympathy unconnected with the senses. The heart has a silent echo in the face, which frequently carries to us a conviction diametrically opposite to the audible expressions of the mouth; and we see, through the eyes, in to the understanding of the man, long before it can communicate with us by utterance. This emanation of character is the light of a soul destined to the skies shining thro' its tegument of clay, and irradiating the countenance, as the sun illuminates the face of nature before it rises above the earth to commence its heavenly career. Of this indefinable charm, all women are alike susceptible: it is to them what gunpowder is to warriors, it levels all distinctions, and gives to the plain and the pretty, to the timid and the brave, an equal chance of making conquests. It is, in fine, one among a thousand proofs of that system of compensation, both physical and moral, by which a Superior Power is perpetually evincing his benignity; affording to every human being a commensurate chance of happiness, and inculcating upon all, that when they turn their faces towards Heaven, they should reflect the light from above, and be animated by one uniform expression of love, resignation and gratitude.

Anecdote.—Judge Brackenridge in reprimanding a criminal, among other *hard names*, called him a scoundrel. The prisoner replied, "Sir, I am not so great a scoundrel as your honor——takes me to be." Put your words closer together," replied the judge.

Religious.

One hour well spent,
Is worth an age of common time.

Influence of Devotion on the happiness of life.

Whatever promotes and strengthens virtue, whatever calms and regulates the temper, is a source of happiness. Devotion produces these effects in a remarkable degree. It inspires composure of spirit, mildness, and benignity; weakens the painful, and cherishes the pleasing emotions; and by these means carries on the life of a pious man in a smooth and placid tenor.

Besides exerting this habitual influence on the mind, devotion opens a field of enjoyments, to which the vicious are entire strangers; enjoyments the more valuable as they peculiarly belong to retirement, when the world leaves us, and to adversity, when it becomes our foe. These are the two seasons, for which every wise man would most wish to provide some hidden store of comfort. For let him be placed in the most favourable situation which the human state admits, the world can neither always amuse him, nor always shield him from distress. There will be many hours of vacuity, and many of dejection, in his life. If he be a stranger to God, and to devotion, how dreary will the gloom of solitude often prove! With what oppressive weight will sickness, disappointment or old age, fall upon his spirits! But for those pensive periods, the pious man has a relief prepared. From the tiresome repetition of the common vanities of life, or from the painful corrosion of its cares and sorrows, devotion transports him into a new region; and surrounds him there with such objects, as are the most fitted to cheer the dejection, to calm the tumults, and to heal the wounds of his heart. If the world has been empty and delusive, it gladdens him with the prospect of a higher and better order of things, about to arise. If men have been ungrateful and base, it displays before him the faithfulness of that Supreme Being, who, though every other friend fail, will never forsake him. Let us consult our experience, and we shall find, that the two greatest sources of inward joy, are the exercise of love, directed towards a deserving object, and the exercise of hope, terminating in some high and assured happiness. Both these are supplied by devotion; and therefore we have no reason to be surprised, if, on some occasions, it fills the heart of good men with a satisfaction not to be expressed.

The refined pleasures of a pious mind are, in many respects, superior to the coarse gratification of sense. They are pleasures which belong to the highest powers, and best affections of the soul; whereas the gratifications of sense reside in the lowest region of nature. To the latter, the soul stoops below its native dignity. The former, raise it above itself. The latter, leave always a comfortless, often a mortifying, remembrance behind them. The former, are reviewed with applause and delight. The pleasures of sense resemble a foaming torrent, which, after a disorderly course, speedily runs out, and leaves an empty and offensive channel. But the pleasures of devotion resemble the equable current of a pure river, which enlivens the fields through which it passes, and diffuses verdure and fertility along its banks. To thee, O Devotion! we owe the highest improvement of our nature, and much of the enjoyment of our life. Thou art the support of our virtue, and the rest of our souls, in this turbulent world. Thou composest the thoughts. Thou calmest the passions. Thou exaltest the heart. Thy communications, and thine only, are imparted to the low, no less than to the high; to the poor, as well as to the rich. In thy presence, worldly distinctions cease; and under thy influence, worldly sorrows are forgotten. Thou art the balm of the wounded mind. Thy sanctuary is ever open to the miserable; inaccessible only to the unrighteous and impure. Thou beginnest on earth the temper of heaven. In thee, the hosts of angels and blessed spirit eternally rejoice.

Blair.

RELIGION.

It is surely impossible to understand the doctrines of our religion and not *wish*, at least, that they may be true; for they exhibit the most exhilarating views of God and his providence; they recommend the purest and most perfect morality; and they breathe nothing throughout but benevolence, equity, and peace; one may venture to affirm, that no man ever *wished* the Gospel true, who did not *find* it so.

PROVERBS.

A young saint, an old saint; and a young Devil, an old Devil.

God's providence is the surest and best inheritance.

Gold goes in at any gate, except that of heaven.

FISH!

100 Barrels cut Herrings,
30 bbls. Family do.
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND
July 2, 1823.—4t8

Committed

To the jail of Cumberland county, a negro Girl who calls herself *Holland*, and says she belongs to Fr. Lile, of Wake county, N. Carolina. The negro girl is of a dark complexion, has a scar on her breast, something like a burn. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away,
SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Ja.
July 1, 1823.—*5

Sheriff's Sale.

On the 4th day of August next, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, the following Lots and Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon, for the year 1821.

One-eighth acre lot, improved by Sampsons, given in by Lydia Bass, 0 50
One improved lot on north street, given in by Betsy Burkloe 0 50
Two hundred and three acres on gum branch, Daniel Blacks 1
One unimproved lot on Hills' cross street, given in by J. Campbell 0 50
Three fifths of three acres, formerly than Pearces, at Campbellton, 0 60
given in by J. Dickson
One lot 40 by 50 feet, on cool spring street, by do. 0 50
One unimproved lot fronting cool spring street, and Starks ally, by do. 0 50
One quarter acre lot, formerly Bernards, on Person and Russel streets, given in by do. 0 50
One lot 40 feet front, back of the Market row, given in by do. 0 50
Three lots 63 feet front, in Jonakers plan, on Hay mount 0 75
One lot on Rowan street, given in by Jacob Eddy 0 50
One improved lot near the public spring, by Moreno 3 50
Five hundred acres on Hectors creek, 300 acres on Rockfish do. 2 00
One hundred and eighteen acres on Lespie and Mumford streets, given in by Susanna Mumford, for R. Mumford's estate 0 50
Five hundred acres on Sandy run, given in by do. 1 50
One lot unimproved, in Campbellton, by do. 0 50
One improved lot on Bow street, given in by James P. Wilson, as the property of Mary Wilson. 4 50
Three acres on Ramsay street, given in by Elizabeth Windham 0 50
One hundred and twenty-two on the west side of cross creek, given in by Raiford 0 75
Eighty acres on the head of Wades branch, by do. 4 00
Seven acres on the back of Dr. Davis', unimproved, given in by Wm. Russel, for John Russel 1
Three acres at Clarendon bridge, given in by do. 0 75
Three thousand acres between Rockfish and Drowning creek, as Angus christs 0 50
Two hundred and twenty five acres between Batt swamp and Rockfish, as the property of Stuart, 0 75
One hundred and fifty acres on Neill river, Neill Smith 1
Two hundred acres on the Yadkin, Daniel McArthurs 0 50
Two hundred and twenty-five acres on little Rockfish, Duncan Colquhoun's 0 75
Eighty-eight acres on the Indian camp or camp, Wm. McKenzie 0 50
One hundred acres on the Cape Fear, John Munoys 0 50
Two thousand three hundred and forty aces on Willis' creek, Jas. Sims 0 50

The following are unlisted, and subject to double tax.

One unimproved lot on the corner of Russel and Patterson streets, formerly the property of Henry Branson 0 75
Two do. adjoining the above, formerly Branson 0 75
Fifty acres adjoining Avers's lot 0 50
One improved lot in Campbellton, by Broadfoots 0 50
One do. on Bow street, joining the lot of Kay, Bolithas 1
One do. on Old street, joining the lot of Pattillo, do. 0 50
One do. on North street, Molly Campbell 0 50
One do. with dwelling-house, on Cool street, Chas. Chalmers 0 75
One do. on the east side of Union street, opposite the above, with stable do. 0 50
One do. on Hayomunt do. 0 50
Two hundred and sixty-seven acres on Buckhead creek co. 1 50
One lot and store house, on Person street, Eliza Halls 3
Nine hundred acres on Rockfish, formerly D. Jordans 1
One lot and dwelling, on Norfolk street, James Kervan 0 50
One lot 66 feet front, on Cool spring street, formerly Wm. Landers 1
Eighty-seven acres near Rockfish, by Landers 0 50
One half acre lot on Groves ally, Cool street, formerly Jacob Levy 0 50
One half do on North street, do. do. 0 50
One lot on Hay street, joining the lot of ditto 0 50
One do. with stable, on Ilay street, do. 0 50
One do. 153 feet by 151 feet, on Cool borough street, do. 0 50
One do. 88 do. by 133 feet, on do. 0 50
One do. 40 by 100 feet, on do. 0 50
One do 60 by 20 feet, on do. 0 50
One do. 200 by 114 feet, on do. 0 50
One do. and warehouse, on Bow 0 50
½ do. on Hillsborough street 0 50
Seventeen and nine-tenths acres above, Harrington Hill 0 50
Two lots and dwellings in Campbellton, Catharine Livingston 0 50
One do. on Hay street, joining the lot of Duncan Murchison 1
Seventy acres on the north side of Person street, below Blunts creek, the property of Mark Russel 1
One lot and half the grist mill, on Cool creek do. 1
One lot and improvement, on Cool Lane, formerly the property of Archd. Ochiltree 0 50
One lot joining the above, owner unknown 1
One lot with four store houses, on the south side of Hay street, formerly Ochiltrees 9
Five hundred acres on the head of Raft swamp, heirs of C. Lansay 1

ALEX. M'KAY, *Late S.*
June 24, 1823. 5t